

them were originally prepared from text-books whose teachings are more or less vague and not in conformity with the findings of investigators of the past few decades.

The illustrations are better than before, since many of the poor photographs have been eliminated. The work is almost a monument to Max Brodel, as most of the drawings are the work of his pupils, W. P. Didusch alone furnishing eighty pictures in five articles. However, many standard text-book pictures are used and not credited to the sources. Another objectionable feature is the repeated duplication of long series of pictures in adjacent chapters.

The editor has on the whole kept the work well balanced, but there are a few glaring inconsistencies, such as allowing forty-three pages to be devoted to "Ureteral Stricture," while the all-important subject of "Genital Tuberculosis" is handled in a masterly manner in forty-six pages. Controversial subjects are satisfactorily disposed of by presenting the divergent views of authoritative students. In one chapter two references occur to articles not yet published by the author and his colleagues. The work is marred by typographical errors, such as omitting from Volume I the list of contributors (staff appointments), leaving incomplete the last sentence on page 803 (Volume I) by omitting three lines and placing Plate V (Volume II) in the wrong chapter and opposite page 446, instead of page 476.

Among other new material we find descriptions of the tabetic bladder from the urological standpoint, syphilitic hypertrophy of the vulva, granuloma inguinale, non-venerereal genital ulcers, and an enlarged section on tertiary bladder syphilis. There has been added descriptions of the median bar punches, transplantation of ureters, elusive ulcer of the bladder, treatment of bilharziosis with tartar emetic and of chancroids by fulguration and copper sulphate, method of cultivating the gonococcus, etiology of diverticula of the bladder, and the results of varicocele operations, as shown by the World War statistics. The penoscrotal hypospadias operation of Bucknall, as described by Churchman is added, and for the cure of epispadias the Thiersch operation and Beck's operation have been replaced by the Young-Cantwell's technic. The few pages originally devoted to the use of radium in cancer of the prostate have been elaborated into a complete section, with bibliography, that is really a treatise.

This work deserves a place in every doctor's library along with Osler's Practice of Medicine and Howell's Physiology, and Dr. Cabot and his colleagues have earned the commendation of the entire medical profession

M. B. W.

**Anesthesia.** By James Tayloe Gwathmey, with collaborators on special subjects. Second revised edition. Illustrated. 799 pp. New York: Macmillan Company. 1924.

The second revised edition of Gwathmey's "Anesthesia" brings this valuable reference book up to date, by the elimination of the chapter on Electrical and Sequestration Anesthesia, and Mental Influence and Hypnosis, and by the addition of chapters on Intravenous Synergistic Anesthesia, Anesthesia During the World War, and Ethylene.

In commenting on ethylene, the author expresses his conviction that Luckhardt has indisputably established its place as an anesthetic agent, both safer and better than nitrous oxide. This opinion will need verification by the collected statistics of many anesthetists before being generally accepted.

Doubtless the omission of mention of the recent work of White of Boston on the carbon dioxide de-etherization method, the practical application of the researches of Henderson, Gatch and others, is due to the text having gone to print before White's article appeared.

The section on physiology and pharmacology of inhalation anesthesia entitles it to rank with Hewitt's work as authority on these subjects, and it will continue to be the standard text-book on anesthesia for surgeons, anesthetists, and students.

M. E. B.

**The Biology of the Internal Secretions.** By Francis X. Dercum, M. D., Ph. D., professor of nervous and mental diseases in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. 241 pages. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company. 1924.

An interesting monograph, probably not intended and certainly not recommended to medical students or practitioners who hope to find within its pages text-

book matter relating to the diagnosis or treatment of endocrine diseases. The reader who enjoys philosophical speculation will be stimulated to cogitation and reflection by many novel and surprising theories that are developed and elaborated in an intriguing manner. Thus he may be somewhat startled by the conception that disturbances or arrests of embryonic mesenchyme with concomitant involvement of the lymphatic system and thymus underlie all "great endocrine pictures." An extraordinary position is accorded the thymus, and its synergistic and antagonistic relations with the other ductless glands are expounded with great clarity but dubious reliability. The ground is thus prepared for a discussion of "glandular imbalances" resulting in "under and over compensations," and since simple primitive lymphoid tissue is then supposed to proliferate, the path is open that is assumed to lead to hypertrophies, neoplasms and malignancies.

The author's extensive clinical experience in nervous and mental disease bespeaks a thoughtful consideration of his views on the interrelationship of endocrine factors ("the interplay of hormones") in heredity and in the functional neuroses and psychoses. Future investigators may substantiate some of Dercum's theories and pay tribute to his vision, but at present the edifice he has erected seems to tremble on slender evidence and rather shaky foundations. Even so, the book emanates from a thinker and merits careful perusal, which, moreover, is an agreeable task, as the author's style is pleasing and attractive.

H. L.

**Diseases of the Chest, and the Principles of Physical Diagnosis.** By George William Norris, A. B., M. D., and Henry R. M. Landis, A. B., M. D. Third edition, revised. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company. 1924.

The third edition of Norris and Landis has been enlarged and brought up to date, something necessary even in a textbook on physical diagnosis, since this science advances with the rest of medicine. One noteworthy evidence of this revision is the discussion on page 261 of the newer ideas concerning the causation of the mitral stenotic murmur. References to important late original literature are given throughout, especially desirable for the student since the majority are in readily accessible journals in English. The same plan of correlating pathology and physical findings, and of emphasizing the physics of physical signs has been followed, of course, and for those engaged in teaching is the most valuable feature of the book.

The illustrating has been most generous and continues to be of the former excellent type. As in most textbooks, photographs of the female torso are considerably in evidence, and as usual are selected for their pulchritude rather than their pathology. At times this strikes one as being in rather questionable taste. The paper and typography naturally are of the highest class.

Could the authors only be persuaded to continue the work to cover the examination of the entire body, an absolutely ideal textbook of physical diagnosis would result—something sorely needed in the English language. As it is, Norris and Landis' constitutes the last word on the physical diagnosis of conditions of the heart and lungs.

L. H. B.

**Two Lectures on Gastric and Duodenal Ulcer.** A record of ten years' experience. By Sir Berkeley Moynihan. 48 pp. New York: William Wood and Co. 1923.

This is a paper-bound volume of forty-eight pages. Lecture I—"On Some Problems of Gastric and Duodenal Ulcer" was delivered before the Hunterian Society of London, January 29, 1923, and appeared in the British Medical Journal February 10, 1923. Lecture II—"On the Treatment of Duodenal Ulcer" was delivered before the Harveian Society of London, March 22, 1923, and appeared in the Lancet, Volume 1, 1923.

In these lectures which are well prepared and entertainingly written, the author reviews his experience during a period of ten years. Seven hundred and eighteen cases are